

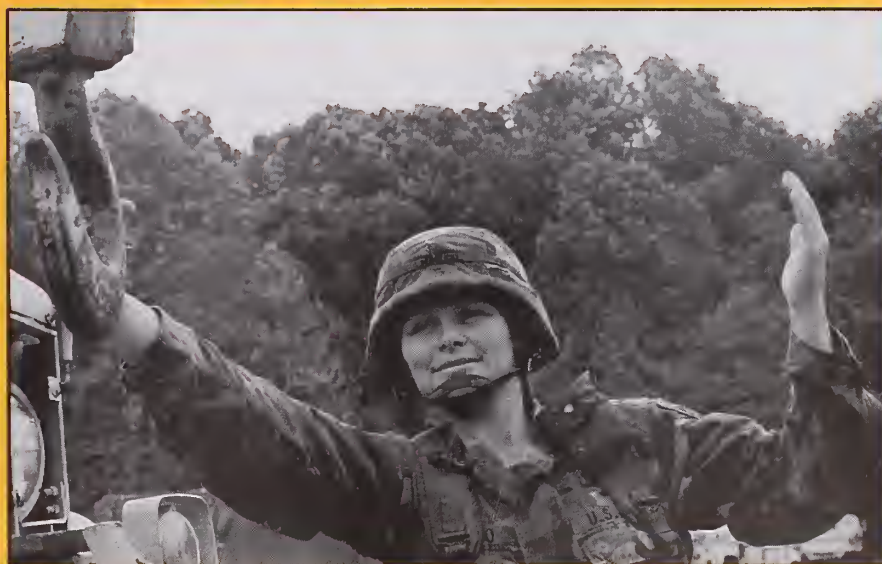
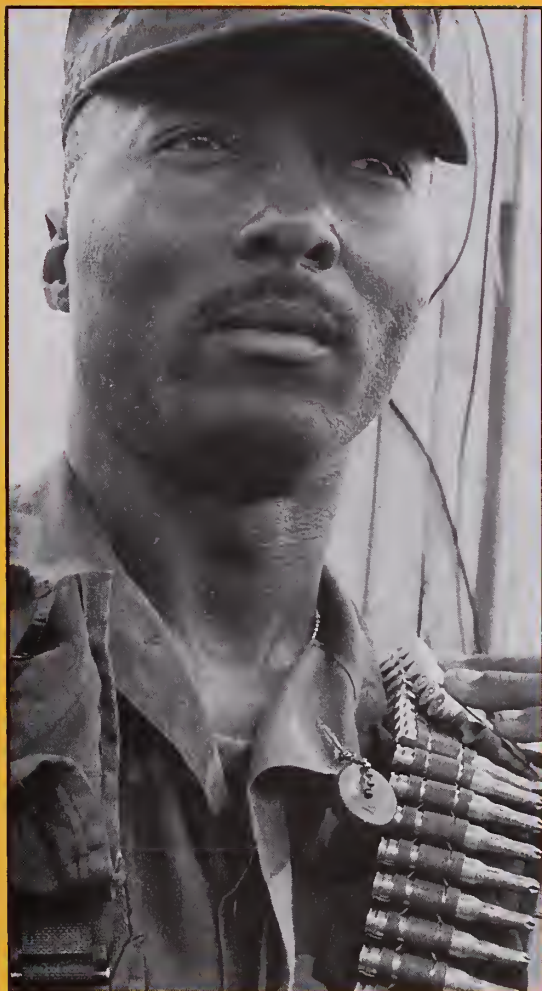
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INSCOM

July-August 1995

JOURNAL

FOR THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROFESSIONAL



Unique Training Exercises for Warriors



Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas listens as a soldier briefs him on Exercise GOLD SWORD III. (Photo by Shirley Startzman)

The number and complexity of requirements INSCOM satisfies for warfighters on a routine basis is truly amazing. The daily optempo rivals even the busiest combat arms units in the force.

In addition to forward deployed brigades in Europe, Central America, Japan and Korea, INSCOM averages 250-300 soldiers deployed on operational requirements in 20-25 countries everyday. Soldiers come from every INSCOM major subordinate command to provide signals intelligence, human intelligence, counterintelligence, measurement and signatures intelligence, imagery intelligence, linguistic and other support to commanders at all echelons around the world.

Deployments occur at every echelon from the national to the task force level. It's not just soldier deployments; INSCOM also successfully manages two DoD civilian linguist contracts in support of the U.S. Central Command and U.S. Army Atlantic Command.

As the threat evolves and the technology of the battlefield expands, INSCOM is fully engaged. We possess unique capabilities and bring value added to commanders who need and want to accomplish their mission. The soldiers and civilians of INSCOM have not let them down. INSCOM has played a role in every major Army operation in recent history. We led the way into Macedonia and still provide critical support to the continuing turmoil in Croatia and the former Yugoslavia. The Kurds in Iraq are under an umbrella INSCOM helps support and we main-



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INSCOM JOURNAL

FOR THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROFESSIONAL

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tain vigilance on the Saudi Arabian Peninsula. INSCOM soldiers are on the front lines of the counterdrug war in Central and South America and freedom's frontier in Korea.

Defense Attaché Offices benefit from our technical skills and the United Nations sees our patches as well. From the National Intelligence Support Team through tactically tailored support packages to single intelligence specialists on the ground, INSCOM does it all. So whether it's Able Sentry, Provide Promise, Provide Comfort, Maintain Democracy, Vigilant Warrior or a host of other operations, you can be assured INSCOM was/is/will be there, in numbers great or small, meeting the commanders' intelligence needs.

Daily mission requirements and multiple deployments certainly maintain a high OPTEMPO, but it doesn't end there. We also hone our skills through a myriad of training exercises. INSCOM exercise participation continues to grow. Exercises afford us additional opportunity to further develop and demonstrate our ability to bring the whole of INSCOM to bear on a single scenario. Through technology and split-based operations we can leverage total INSCOM capability with only a single soldier deployed forward, because when you get the first INSCOM soldier, you have access to all of INSCOM.

Here are only a few examples of the many areas INSCOM soldiers impact as the Army trains for war and operations other than war: a TRRIP (Theater Rapid Re-

sponse Intelligence Package) team to TANDEM THRUST, imagery for the National Training Center (NTC) and/or Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) rotations, or a Corps Military Intelligence Support Element (CMISE) providing a tactically tailored support element to Cascade Peak.

INSCOM will play major roles in two Army Warfighting Experiments this year. We also will work with our military intelligence partners at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and with the Department of Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence to keep us focused on Intel XXI and our support to Force XXI. Remaining proactive in this myriad of training opportunities ensures our capabilities are known and allows us to maintain a highly trained intelligence force.

The OPTEMPO remains high but it is paying big dividends for military intelligence, warfighters, the Army and America. We are moving at warp speed because of the professionalism and selfless dedication of INSCOM soldiers and civilians. The challenges will keep coming and we will continue to meet them head-on in order to provide commanders the intelligence needed to fight and win our nation's wars.

In closing, I want to extend a hearty INSCOM welcome to Command Sgt. Maj. Sterling McCormick and his wife, Sarah. As many of you know, they are coming from Fort Gordon, Ga., where they have been doing great things with our "Force Projection" Brigade, the 513th. I am looking forward to lots of "Great Stuff" from both of them.

Trent N. Thomas
★

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Branson Makes Top 20 Percent

Spc. Thomas W. Branson III made the Commandant's List while attending the Primary Leadership Development Course at Fort Carson, Colo. and graduated in the top 20 percent of his class. He won the Physical Fitness Award prior to graduation and scored the highest on the Defense Language Proficiency Test.

Branson is assigned to Company B, 743d MI Battalion in Aurora, Colo.

(Submitted by 1st Sgt. Colin M. Hodgen)

"Maintaining" Excellence in Awards

Two INSCOM units recently claimed honors at the Army Award for Maintenance Excellence (AAME) for fiscal year 1994. In a June 12 ceremony at the Pentagon, the TDA Heavy Category winner was Company A, 731st MI Battalion, 703d MI Brigade, while the TDA Intermediate Category runner up honors went to Headquarters and Service Company, 751st MI Battalion, 501st MI Brigade. This is the third consecutive year the 751st has won or placed in this competition.

The awardees were selected in two phases: Phase I, a board evaluation of the Unit Maintenance Profile (UMP), and Phase II, an on-site evaluation. The Maintenance Award total evaluation score was determined by a 70 percent on-site score and 30 percent UMP review board.

At INSCOM headquarters ceremonies, representatives of the units credited their units' success to total involvement.

"The award is the culmination of the hard work by all the soldiers," said Chief Warrant Officer Luis Perez, who, along with Sgt. Maj. Frank Liebsch, 1st Sgt. Jeff Hyder and Sgt. Cornell Gray, represented Company A, 731st MI Battalion.

When asked what he attributed his unit's success to, Warrant Officer Michael Cleghorn stated, "That's easy. This will sum it up, 'Just maintenance'."

Cleghorn and Chief Warrant Officer Ruben Pacheco represented Headquarters and Service Company, 751st MI Battalion.

Savoy a Winner

Sgt. Joseph L. Savoy was selected as the 1995 U.S. Army Japan NCO of the Year representing the 750th MI Company, 500th MI Brigade at Misawa Air Base, Northern Hokkaido, Japan. For Savoy, each level of selection gave him more confidence.

"All this training at the unit gave me an idea of how chal-



lenging it would be to compete at future boards," said Savoy. "After winning the brigade board, I didn't expect to compete on another board so soon, with the hopes of having the time to prepare for the next level of competition," said the signal analyst.

Before the formal board, Savoy wrote a one-page essay titled, "If I Were Commanding General, USARJ, IX Corps." As the foundation for his essay, Savoy stated he believed training could be more realistic and more uniform.

"These boards have improved me tremendously as a professional soldier and a person. I'm planning on competing in the 500th MI Brigade NCO of the Year in July, and if I win, I'll compete in the INSCOM Pacific Regional Board after that," he said.

(Submitted by Staff Sgt. Don Moore)

Chernauskas Gives Rock-Solid Support

Paul J. Chernauskas received a Certificate of Appreciation from the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (NCESGR). Chernauskas is directorate chief for foreign materiel at the National Ground Intelligence Center (Provisional) in Charlottesville, Va.



Nominated by Michael Knapp, Chernauskas was cited for his enthusiastic support over the last three years. Knapp, an MI reserve officer, was assigned reserve duty requiring an additional week of active duty each year beyond the normal two weeks' training. Chernauskas' support aided Knapp's attendance at extra training, exercises, and staff meetings.

The NCESGR's awards program honors employers who support a strong National Guard and Reserve force by adopting personnel policies which make it easier for employees to participate in the National Guard and Reserve. All members of the National Guard and Reserve can nominate their employers for these awards.

(Submitted by Michael Knapp)

AUSA Chapter Names Admin NCO of Year

Sgt. Fanita Nicholson, U.S. Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, was recently named Administrative NCO of the Year by the George Washington Chapter of the Association of the U.S. Army.

Nicholson was nominated by her peers for her exceptional achievements and willingness to go above and beyond the call of duty to help soldiers. Upon winning the award, Nicholson received a \$100 sav-

ings bond, an engraved silver pewter cup and membership in the George Washington Chapter of AUSA. (Submitted by Spc. Cherise Richardson)

Soldiers in 25-mile Memorial March

Eleven soldiers of Company B, 743d MI Battalion from Denver, Colo., completed the seventh annual Bataan Memorial Death March on April 23, 1995. The 25-mile march at White Sands Missile Range, N.M., offers marchers a choice of two categories: heavy (carrying a 35-pound ruck), and light (carrying load bearing equipment). The 11 soldiers finished the light category together in seven hours, 25 minutes. They travelled up to 5,300 feet elevation and back down to 4,100 feet while moving over rocky paths, dirt roads and ankle-deep soft sand.

Soldiers participating in the march were: Capt. Jeffrey C. Tyler, Chief Warrant Officer Michael D. Dennis, Staff Sgt. Robert T. Houck, Staff Sgt. Nedra D. Stokes, Staff Sgt. Alfred J. Wood, Sgt. Jon E. Buscho, Sgt. Lillian C. Elliott, Sgt. Kenneth T. Redman, Sgt. Andrew D. Sundberg, Spc. Victor M. Blazier and Spc. Chester L. Burney.

The annual march honors the American and Filipino prisoners who marched the original 65-mile Bataan Death March. The prisoners covered the distance in seven days with no water and only two small meals of rice.

(Submitted by 1st Sgt. Colin M. Hodgen)

One of Our Own Leading Sergeants Major Academy

Command Sgt. Maj. Robert T. Hall became the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy Command Sergeant Major in February. Hall, a decorated noncommissioned officer in the Military Intelligence Corps, is the first non-combat arms professional in recent memory to fill that position. Hall said he is equally pleased his selection opens doors for other combat support and combat service support NCOs, especially the Military Intelligence Corps.

Hall's appointment required the approval of the sergeant major of the Army and the Army chief of staff. As the academy command sergeant major, he is the senior and personal advisor to the academy commandant.

(Submitted by Master Sgt. Tom Fuller)

Camp Zama names Woman of the Year

"To be chosen Woman of the Year for Camp Zama,

Japan, is great, but to be chosen a second time is truly an honor," said Phyllis Goodrow, Chief Technical Information Branch, Asian Studies Detachment, 500th Military Intelligence Brigade. Goodrow first captured the award in 1992.

The competition is based on job performance and an individual's contributions to the community, both in action and support.

(Submitted by Staff Sgt. Don Moore)

Army Chief of Staff Reups Soldier

When Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan, Army chief of staff, dropped in on the 500th Military Brigade in Japan, he followed the Secretary of the Army's earlier lead in re-enlisting a professional soldier in the field. Asking Sgt. 1st Class Ron Gustum to raise his right hand, Sullivan administered the oath of re-enlistment, handed Gustum a Department of the Army coin and turned the ceremony over to him.

"When you re-enlist you have to weigh your past accomplishments against future goals and the needs of ourselves and families," said Gustum. "And I have done that. This is why I'm re-enlisting again."

One can only wonder who will re-enlist the next soldier!

(Submitted by Staff Sgt. Don Moore)

Navy Takes Operational Command

During a ceremony filled with customs from each branch of the military, operational command of the Kunia Regional SIGINT Operations Center passed from the Army to the Navy at Sills Field on Schofield Barracks March 7, 1995.

Army Col. Larry L. Miller relinquished command of the Kunia Regional SIGINT Operations Center to Navy Capt. Hugh F. Doherty. The ceremony also marked the passing to the Navy of the host responsibilities held by the Army since 1980.

The ceremony began with the arrival of the official party in the Navy tradition. A bell was rung and each



Col. Larry L. Miller is "piped aboard" by a Naval Security Group Activity-Kunia Honors Section.

(Photo by Sgt. Joseph Cobb, Jr.)

member was "piped on board" to signify his arrival to the ceremony.

The actual change of command started with Miller taking the center's colors from Army Command Sgt. Maj. Donald J. Irvin, KRSOC senior enlisted advisor, and passing them to Army Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas, commanding general of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. Thomas then passed them to Army Lt. Gen. David A. Bramlett, deputy commander in chief and chief of staff of United States Pacific Command. From Bramlett, the colors were passed to Navy Rear Admiral Thomas E. Stevens, commander of Naval Security Group Command. Stevens passed the colors to KRSOC's new commander Doherty, who returned them to Irvin.

"As all of us are aware, our ceremony marks an important milestone in the history of Kunia, as command of it passes from Army to Navy," said Miller. "On behalf of General Thomas and the Intelligence and Security Command, I take great pride in handing over to the Navy a first-rate facility, perhaps the finest of its kind anywhere in the world. We know it is in good hands," he said.

Doherty praised the professionals who serve at the KRSOC. "It has been my honor and pleasure to serve here over the past two years and participate in this organization's formation," said Doherty. "So I know full well and appreciate the professionalism and outstanding performance of the soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines and civilians at Kunia who have succeeded in providing the critical theater and national support."

(Submitted by Staff Sgt. Paul J. Ebner)

703rd Changes Command

Command of the 703rd Military Intelligence Brigade passed from Col. Larry L. Miller to Col. Robert R. Murfin in a ceremony March 7 at Sills Field on Schofield barracks.

Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas, commanding general of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, officiated. The ceremony doubled as a homecoming for Murfin, who was the 732nd MI Battalion S3 from 1987 to 1988.

Relinquishing command, Miller spoke with respect to his unit: "Soldiers and civilians of the 703rd, to have been your commander is an honor I will never forget. Stand tall and proud, the nation needs you!"

"Soldiers of the Brigade, you look great," said Murfin. "Many of you have trained and mentored me as we've served together previously on Okinawa, in Korea, at Fort Meade, Md., and here, both as Field Station Kunia and the 703rd. I am honored to rejoin our brigade."

(Photo by Staff Sgt. Winson Wilson)



L to R: Col. Robert R. Murfin, commander of the 703rd MI Brigade; Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas, commanding general of INSCOM; and Col. Larry L. Miller, former commander of the 703rd MI Brigade return to the reviewing stand.

During his comments, Murfin also made a pledge to his new command. "Soldiers, you can depend on me to challenge you to excel and to ensure that you have a fair shot to succeed."

(Submitted by Staff Sgt. Paul J. Ebner)

Army Intelligence Ball Planned

Plan now to attend the 20th Annual Army Intelligence Ball on Sept. 23, 1995, at the Radisson Hotel at Mark Center in Alexandria, Va.

All active duty and retired military personnel, Department of Defense civilians, friends of the Army Intelligence community and their guests are invited.

Dress is formal; make your reservations no later than Sept. 12, 1995. To purchase a ticket (\$43 per person), contact Ginger Brennan, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, Fort Belvoir, Va., at (703) 706-1705 or DSN 235-1705.

For general information concerning the event, contact the coordinator, Maj. Bonita Oteri at (703) 706-2780 or DSN 235-2780.

We'll see you there!

Operational security: don't leave the office without it!

"Skunk Works" team wins Counterintelligence Awards

When the Eighth Annual DoD Counterintelligence Awards were distributed in May, nine of the 13 awards were won by a team of Army professionals working at INSCOM. The Honorable Emmett Paige Jr., Assistant Secretary of Defense for command, control, communication and intelligence, presented awards to each member of the "skunk works."

According to Regan Smith, counterintelligence officer at HQDA, two facts made this year's presentations unique.

"In terms of sheer numbers, the Army walked away with the awards. The other unusual aspect is several of the Army recipients were not counterintelligence agents," said Smith. "The Air Force Office of Special Investigations recieved one award for counterintelligence investigations. The Naval Criminal Investigative Service recieved two awards for collection and the Defense Intelligence Agency received one award for production. The Army received nine awards: two for operations and seven for special achievement," she said.

According to Smith, a team of seven Army professionals won the special achievement award for identifying an immediate mission requirement which could not be met by the normal acquisition process. The team developed the Theater Rapid Response Intelligence Package known as TRRIP. It was developed

and fielded without a program manager, dedicated funding or dedicated contract support. The test bed was an actual operation supporting a task force in Macedonia. As newer technology became available, the team upgraded the systems, paying great dividends as TRRIPs were deployed to Croatia, Italy, and Rwanda.

The team developed a training program for other units receiving TRRIP, assisting deployments to Haiti and exercises in Korea. Their efforts were instrumental in demonstrating the utility of a simple, low-cost, dependable system used as a data acquisition preprocessor and communications platform interoperating with more robust analytical work stations, such as the Joint Deployable Intelligence Support System (JDISS). TRRIP has been nominated as the migratory counterintelligence data and imagery processing system for joint counterintelligence interoperability.

The INSCOM family sends congratulations to all members of this "skunk works."



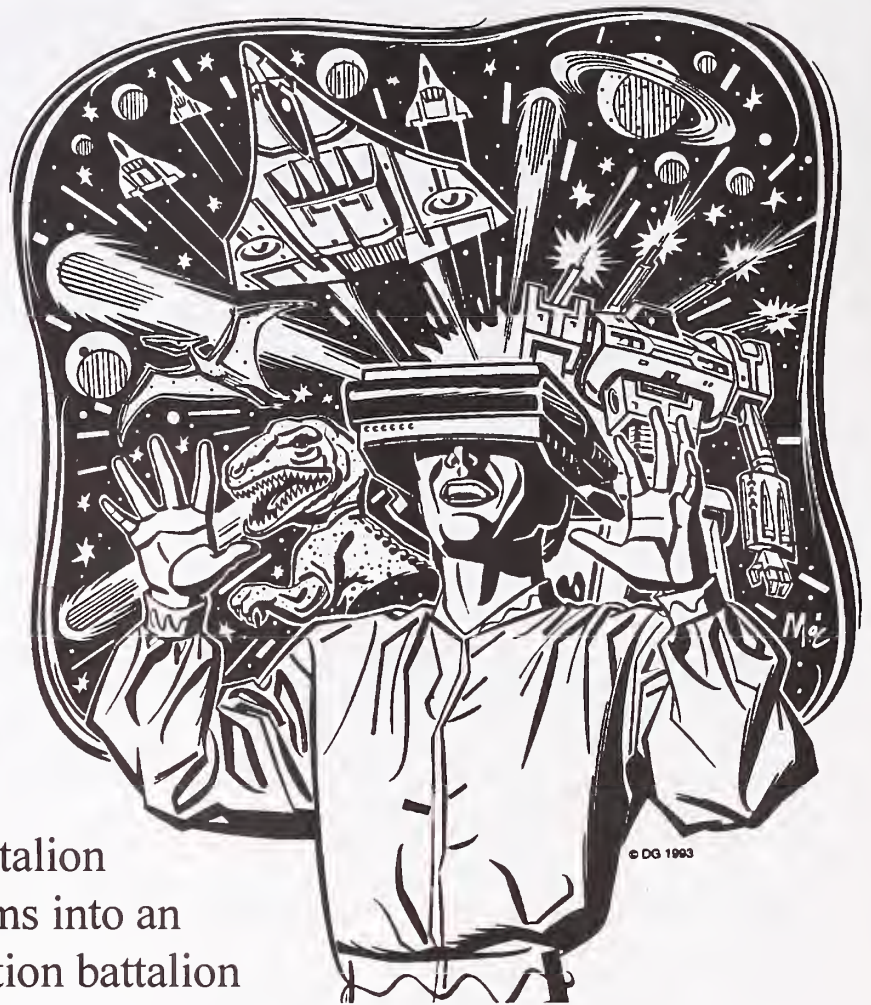
Information provided by Regan Smith, CI officer at HQDA.

Each member of the "skunk works" team is pictured with the Honorable Emmett Paige Jr., Assistant Secretary of Defense for command, control, communication and intelligence. Top row, left to right: Staff Sgt. Robert M. Webster, 18th MI Battalion, and Michael S. McAdoo, Detachment 15, both from the 66th MI Brigade. Bottom row, left to right: Debra A. Galarowicz, MITRE Corporation, 66th MI Brigade; Pfc. Dallas K. Cecil, 18th MI Battalion, 66th MI Brigade; Mary L. Phelps, now with the CE Battalion, 902nd MI Group; and Lt. Col. David D. Perkins from the 18th MI Battalion, 66th MI Brigade. Winners not pictured: Chief Warrant Officer Douglas C. Edgell, Heinz L. Knoedler and Chief Warrant Officer Raymond D. Lafave.

(US Army photos)



Virtual Reality: Configuring for War!



Military Intelligence Battalion
(Low Intensity) transforms into an
intelligence force projection battalion

By 2nd Lt. Kirk Holmes

Deactivate a company. Decommission a Sea-Based Aerostat. Reconstitute a company. Do it in one year. Do it with no down time. At the end of 1994, the members of the Military Intelligence Battalion (Low Intensity) had "been there and done that," and they had done it with the precision of a finely-tuned, fighting machine.

Looking back, these professionals started the year with a Sea-Based Aerostat (SBA) Company stationed in Key West, Fla.; an Airborne Reconnaissance Low (ARL) Company at Howard Air Force Base, Panama; an RU-21H Guardrail Company and a Headquarters Company in Orlando, Fla.; as well as a RC-12G Crazyhorse Company in Soto Cano, Honduras.

By the year's end, the battalion

displayed its warfighting configuration with an Operations Support Company, an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Company, the Airborne Reconnaissance Low Company, and a Headquarters Service Company/Aviation Support Detachment. It had transformed into a model of an intelligence force projection battalion. The unit also was drawing down during the same time, losing 200 positions.

The MIBN(LI), headquartered in Orlando, Fla., is assigned to the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade at Fort Gordon, Ga. The battalion is scheduled to relocate from the Naval Training Center, Orlando, in 1997.

The MIBN(LI), is unique in nature. While it "belongs" to the 513th, it supports many other commands, providing a wide variety of intelligence and electronic warfare communications, administrative

and logistical support to organizations and units such as the U.S. Army Atlantic and U.S. Army Southern Commands. In peace time, the unit can provide imagery support during national emergencies such as the floods in California, according to Ed Jacques, deputy S3, military intelligence specialist for operations.

First, they deactivated the Sea-Based Aerostat Company, whose mission was to provide maritime surveillance platforms for detecting and monitoring maritime drug trafficking operations for the U.S. Coast Guard and counter-drug agencies. The company was reconstituted as an operations support company with an Analysis Control Element (ACE) team and a Deployable Intelligence Support Element (DISE) team. Based in Orlando, Fla., with the battalion headquarters, 56 professionals pro-

vide intelligence support and second echelon exploitation and dissemination of intelligence from organic, regional, and national level intelligence collection assets in support of commanders-in-chief and warfighters.

While parking the aerostats, the unit was picking up its new mission. "It's not like you drop one thing then train up for another," said Jacques. "We couldn't drop any mission while picking up additional taskings."

The Guardrail Company gradually retired the RU-21H Guardrail system by turning in all 10 airplanes to be retrofitted as U-21 passenger/cargo aircraft. This company was reconstituted as an Active-Army Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Company to support the Joint Programs Office in a 30-month Advanced Combat Technology Demonstration. Total involvement in the acquisition and training necessary for the success of the UAV system brought it on line by late September. About 75 percent of the company immediately deployed to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. to learn their new job skills.

The Crazyhorse System (Company B) was redeployed from Central America, removed from the active duty component, and placed in the Reserve Component. Prior to the redeployment and transfer of the Crazyhorse System, personnel from Company B and Headquarters Company established and executed training programs for the crew members and mission specialists of the 138th Military Intelligence Company (Aerial Exploitation), while simultaneously conducting Crazyhorse missions in Central America.

Supply personnel turned-in, transferred, and acquisitioned equipment - from aircraft to zeus fasteners (A-Z). Office clerks keyed new TDA documents, opera-

tion orders, and re-assignment orders. Mechanics inspected old vehicles which were being replaced by the newer HMMWVs.

Leaders restructured Headquarters Service Company to include the Aviation Support Detachment, which ensured internal self sustainment for world-wide force projection contingency operations.

The Aviation Support Detachment rounded out the restructuring of Headquarters Service Com-



pany/Aviation Support Detachment with four airplanes and a flight operations section. The airplanes include: one C-12F, two RC-12D's and a Beechcraft A-90. The flight operations section was reorganized: an officer-in-charge, a flight operations officer, a non-commissioned officer-in-charge, three 93P flight operations specialists, and six aviators perform its mission.

The fighting machine's double-time pace stayed in step and on target. Before the reorganizing dust had settled, the soldiers were supporting Operation Restore/Uphold Democracy by providing flight support to members of the operations company (Company A). Company A was providing intelligence support to Airborne Reconnaissance Low (Company D). From September 1994 to April

1995, over 900 flight hours and 120 missions have safely supported Operation Restore/Uphold Democracy. The unit's flight missions also supported the UAV program at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and other airborne reconnaissance low missions in Central and South America.

The unit is now structured so that elements can pick up and deploy in hours around the world to where they are needed — during peacetime and war; covering a full spectrum of reconnaissance work to include disaster relief measures. The elements are self-supporting; they are ready to commence operations when they touch ground, according to Jacques.

"That's what intelligence is supposed to be; first in, and last out," said Maj. Michael A. Fant, battalion executive officer.

When asked about the pace of the unit, the flight operations officer, Chief Warrant Officer Richard Case recalled a comment he heard his first day in the unit, "...it's a fast moving train, so find a place to hold on and hold on tight."



2nd Lt. Holmes works in the Military Intelligence Battalion (Low Intensity).

Debriefs are important!

If you are leaving government employment, you must be debriefed from access to classified information. If you are transferring from one agency to another, you may still need to be debriefed. Do it right; check before you leave!

August 1994.

Warning Order.

Alert.

Operation RESTORE/UPHOLD DEMOCRACY commanders saw the "eyes of the battlefield" through intelligence sources

By Chief Warrant Officer
Evelyn Story and 1st Lt. Scott
Shoemaker

During the last week in August 1994, the Military Intelligence Battalion (Low Intensity) received a warning order alerting it to prepare to provide intelligence support for possible operations in Haiti. Company A would provide Deployable Intelligence Support Element (DISE) teams to support the Joint Task Force commanders. The commanders needed near-real time video imagery from the Airborne Reconnaissance Low-Imagery aircraft of Company D, Military Intelligence Battalion (Low Intensity), to support a force-on-force operation; a first for the unit.

Upon receipt of the warning order, the battalion staff began to complete site surveys in order for Company D to have a staging area near the area of operation. This would provide maximum time on target. The S3 coordinated the forward deployment of the DISE teams to the supported commanders, the movement of Company D's support and mission equip-

ment, and insured air space coordination and validation of targeting criteria for the initial phase of operations. The Communications and Electronics Signals Office insured mission tasking coordination by establishing communications and reporting nets. The S4, along with the Headquarters Service Company/Flight Detachment, set in place the logistical support system. The battalion had to stand up an Emergency Operation Center for the coordination and tracking of all assets. Total time: 10 days.

The ARL-I deployed from Panama to its staging area off Haiti

and prepared to conduct mission operations within 72 hours after receipt of the Joint Chiefs of Staff deployment order.

Two DISE teams were outfitted with equipment and deployed from Orlando, Fla., to Guantanamo, Cuba, by the Headquarters Service Company/Flight Detachment C-12s on Sept. 12. From there, the teams moved by helicopter to a US Navy vessel off the coast of Haiti. A liaison officer team from the battalion S3, with the same capabilities as the DISE teams, was incorporated into the Joint Intelligence Center on an-



(U.S. Army Photo)

Aerial imagery provided the first "eyes on target" information to task force commanders while ground control provided coordinates.



Ground soldiers set up electronic equipment devices.

(U.S. Army Photo)

other vessel in the area. The two teams were then attached to commanders and their elements that were to go ashore on the northern coast of the island.

Staff Sgt. Charles Whiting, Company A, served on both the U.S.S. Nashville and the U.S.S. Wasp. He was a member of a four-member DISE team. He said the team arrived and was operational the next morning, providing live video from on board to the commanders.

"It was the first time in naval history a commander had been able to view his troops as they landed on a beach head," said Ed Jacques, deputy S3 of the battalion. He explained live video reconnaissance permitted tracking events on the ground as it happened.

"It gives the crystal ball every commander has wished for," said Whiting.

As a result of former President Carter's negotiations, the mission changed quickly. The DISE teams provided imagery coverage from ARL-I to the task force commanders prior to and during the administrative landings on Haiti. The "eyes of the battlefield" intelligence covered ongoing operations, giving commanders immediate

imagery of their ground forces. Task force commanders watched what their forces encountered as operations unfolded.

When the Joint Intelligence Center relocated into Port-au-Prince, the DISE teams again provided the "eyes" of the battlefield: imagery for operations locating and seizing weapons caches and monitoring crowds and demonstrations for possible violence. If troop response was necessary, commanders had area reconnaissance. The DISE teams constantly responded to the changing ground environment by vectoring the aircraft to trouble spots. The DISE teams, along with the ARL-I, consistently provided the first "eyes on target" information to task force commanders, enabling them to quickly and accurately assess and respond to the situations as they occurred.

"We had eyes on the target. It was immediate and it was real time! That's the beauty of these DISE teams," said Maj. Michael A. Fant, battalion executive officer.

After the first month, one DISE team re-deployed to Orlando, Fla.; one team remained in the Joint Intelligence Center in Port-au-Prince. The Joint Intelligence Center team performed split-based operations on a regular basis, providing imagery to the J2 and to the forward commander on the ground simultaneously. The Company A DISE teams supported the VXIII Airborne Corps, 10th Mountain Division, 25th Infantry Division respectively, and continued to support the American forces working with the United Nations until April 13, 1995.



Chief Warrant Officer Evelyn Story and 1st Lt. Scott Shoemaker are assigned to the Military Intelligence Battalion (Low Intensity).

New Safety Rules for Small Boat Operators

Over 80 percent of boating fatalities each year involve small boat operators who lack proper safety equipment. As of May 1, 1995, boats under 16 feet must have one wearable life jacket, or personal flotation device, for each person aboard, under new rules issued by the U.S. Coast Guard. Under the new regulation, a "throwable" PFD, such as a buoyant cushion, will no longer qualify for the carriage requirement.

The new rules also allow states to establish individual requirements for children. Many states have already enacted rules that require youngsters to wear life jackets at all times while aboard small boats that are underway. The same rules allow the states to require people to wear life jackets while in canoes and kayaks, and while riding sailboards and personal watercraft.

The requirements for vessels over 16 feet remain unchanged.



Guardian Challenge - *The Original Version*

By Capt. J. King

As the Academy Awards scrolled across television screens on March 27, 1995, Guardian Challenge rolled across Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.. This was a situational training exercise (STX) for the U.S. Army Counterintelligence Counterespionage Battalion. As the Academy Awards honored the very best actors and actresses, Guardian Challenge exemplified the merits of a successful exercise for a strategic MI battalion combining tactical soldier skills and MOS development in a demanding scenario.

Three months prior to the exercise, battalion staff members began preparing for it. The S4 coordinated for tactical vehicles, TA-50 and weapons, solving logistical problems associated with a force projection operation. The S1 adjusted the Family Support Plan to handle the deployment of the entire battalion instead of small augmentation package deployments. Staff sections planned and executed training prior to the exercise to ensure all soldiers could operate in a tactical environment.

The battalion shot its way through M16 and 9MM weapon ranges during the first few days of the STX, pausing just long enough to practice land navigation through wooded terrain. By the time the realistic scenario unfolded, the battalion was operating in a variety of barracks buildings on post.

The scenario involved the battalion in the fictional nation of Scandia and its warring neighbor, Lapland. The U.S. Army Counterintelligence Counterespionage Battalion counterintelligence assets were tested consistently as Lapland intelligence, undercover Scandian operatives, and notional "traitors" bombarded the battalion with all the counterintelligence opposing forces could muster. The scenario ensured the battalion maximized its agents' counterintelligence skills, including

investigations, polygraph, technical surveillance countermeasures and computer counterespionage capabilities.

Maj. Jim Stuteville, primary designer of the scenario and chief of the opposing forces, stated, "We sought to portray ourselves as a tough adversary who could seriously challenge the battalion." And challenge they did, constantly simulating the actions of foreign intelligence services and terrorist groups. In fact, the opposing forces members believed in their roles to the point that information outside their role character showed up as deception when they were given polygraph exams.



Bogus "Scandia" students demonstrated during the exercise. (U.S. Army Photo)

With a mission of conducting counterintelligence investigations and operations in peace and war, Company A was on target with surveillance of suspected Lapland terrorists, interviewing and investigating Scandian spies, and engaging in various other counterintelligence activities. Constant incidents within the scenario kept Company A professionals busy, testing their ability to assemble and execute a counterintelligence operation

on a moment's notice, while ensuring they still maintained a functioning resident office.

"Integration was the key," said Capt. Rob Webster, Company A commander, "We got to incorporate the agents from our outlying detachments and resident officers together to form an outstanding team." The Company A resident office experienced its share of walk-ins, line-crossers, and intelligence nuisances, all contributing to counterintelligence contingency conditions.

The Company B polygraph branch conducted operational polygraphs in a realistic environment on role players ranging from suspected bomb planters to alleged spies. As in an actual contingency, polygraphers used the portable Axciton polygraph computers and mobile generators.



Chief Warrant Officer Darla Hamm and Sgt. 1st Class Phillip Enck search a "walk-in" (1st Lt. Althea Jones) they suspect is wearing a body wire. (U.S. Army Photo)

Polygraph Branch Chief Warrant Officer Joe Phipps, who recently deployed to Haiti to provide polygraph support, commented, "this is the first time a force projection scenario involving polygraph has occurred in a training environment for these polygraphers. The knowledge gained by my examiners will go far in preparing them for future force projection missions. Not only was this great for my examiners but it also provided a golden opportunity for the command to see what a great asset polygraph can be," he said.

The simulated hostile condition provided for polygraphs to be conducted in foreign languages, using the language skills of agents in the Battalion.

Another branch of Company B, the technical surveillance countermeasures section, was tasked to find technical devices planted throughout the battalion areas and neutralize them. The section's agents also provided other specialized technical support along with Company A to assist investigations and operations. Warrant Officer A. Arca, section operations officer, drew from his extensive experiences with technical surveillance countermeasures investigations in such diverse areas as Macedonia and Southwest Asia to manage his team in as close to real-world contingency as possible.

"The exercise proved the unit's soldiers and technical capabilities can support the warfighter by detecting, isolating, neutralizing, and exploiting technical penetrations in a hostile environment. These counterintelligence technical agents provide the combat multiplier to ensure success on the battlefield," said Arca.

The battalion's Information Warfare Branch provided technical support to computer-related counterespionage investigations. Agents from this branch used computer media seized from suspects and walk-ins to provide real-time analysis and feedback to the field agents and command.

Staff Sgt. David Parker, Information Warfare Branch Investigations team leader, remarked, "The scenario showed us how to translate our capabilities from a forensic laboratory environment to a field environment, and how to prepare tactically."

The technical experts of Company B used their basic agent skills by augmenting Company A during peak activity periods. Polygraphers, information warfare specialists, and technical surveillance countermeasures agents interviewed sources and subjects and wrote reports. At times, 10 interviews occurred simultaneously.

Capt. Gord Wight and Lt. Vince Mancini, officers of the Canadian Armed Forces' Special Investigations Unit, observed the battalion during the situational training exercise.

Wight, a counterintelligence specialist, noted, "Participation in the CE Battalion's exercise has afforded us the opportunity to learn how to conduct counterintelligence in a simulated wartime environment. It also showed us how to run an exercise of this type and magnitude and how to put counterintelligence components into practice."

The battalion's professionals learned from a scenario which simulated actual enemy *modus operandi*. The units spared no details in simulating contingency conditions, especially in support areas. Company commanders wrote sympathy letters to the next of kin of soldiers "killed" by Lapland assassins.

Lt. Col. Jack Russell, battalion commander, expressed satisfaction with the mission and described his intent behind the situational training exercise. "I wanted to create a METL-driven scenario for a force projection mission. For example, the basic investigative agents learned how to use technical assets in the battalion, whether it was polygraph, technical surveillance countermeasures or computer counterespionage to assist in investigations."

The five-day scenario ended with a battalion run through the Leadership Reaction Course on its final full day. The redeployment, as in the deployment 10 days earlier, resulted in a smooth transfer to Fort George G. Meade, Md. The battalion is planning next year's exercise: "Guardian Challenge II: The Revenge of Lapland."



Capt. J. King is the operations officer of Company B, U.S. Army Counterintelligence Counterespionage Battalion at Fort George G. Meade, Md.

SWIFT SWORD Cuts Wide Path

Field training exercise expands to three companies of soldiers from the 297th Military Intelligence Battalion and keeps on getting better

By Sgt. 1st Class Beverly Ward

SWIFT SWORD began as a Headquarters and Headquarters Support Company (HHSC) exercise in October 1993. Since then, it has expanded to include Companies A and C, 297th MI Battalion. Led and driven by noncommissioned officers, this year's overseer was Command Sgt. Maj. Charles F. Frey, of the 297th MI Battalion.

Approximately 120 noncommissioned officers and soldiers participated in this year's exercise.

The four-day exercise began with site setup, a hasty defense along the perimeter, and classes on subjects ranging from field sanitation and patrolling to first aid (splinting fractures and evaluating casualties) and driver's training (day and night).

Soldiers used map reading and compass skills during a full day and night land navigation course. The day course seemed relatively easy for most. When nightfall came, the soldiers found a new and challenging course. In the dark, they could not depend on sighted landmarks, as they had in the daylight hours.

The troops prepared for day and night force-on-force operations. The opposing forces teams, which Staff Sgt. Robert M. Testa and Staff Sgt. Clarence Dighton (Company C) led, headed out early, while the rest of the battalion became familiar with its MILES gear. In the first action in the afternoon, Headquarters and Headquarters Service Company was ambushed with smoke, grenade simulators and "dead" soldier decoys. Company C took a new route, but met another soldier "dead in the road." A few soldiers survived the ambush.

Company A was the last, and its team leader deviated from the route, avoiding the opposing forces' ambush and found what remained of the other two companies. The battle and the scenario began again.

"When all was said and done, it was a good experience," said Cpl. Curtis D. Freeman.

The next night, companies moved out, heading to new objectives, wary of the opposing forces. Company A led the way to its objective, a heavily secured bunker, and attacked from all directions. Under a barrage of M60 fire, a lone soldier (Staff Sgt. David Hearl) reached the bunker. Sgt. Pastor Crespo, Jr., also made it to the bunker, but was "killed" just before reaching the flag.

After dark, Company C assaulted Company A, but set off a trip flare early; the assaulted spotted a lone soldier in the dark and discovered the attack from the southwest along two avenues.

The opposing forces waited for Headquarters and Headquarters Service Company, which was advancing from the north, across an open field. An M60 fired a staccato burst and "killed" many of the advancing soldiers, ending the assault.

SWIFT SWORD 95, the ultimate in soldier training, was over for another year.



Sgt. 1st Class Beverly Ward is assigned to the 297th MI Battalion.



Pvt. Lisa A. Woody uses Sgt. Michael Bard's "dead" body for cover during an attack by the opposing force during the field training exercise, SWIFT SWORD. (Photo by Spc. Claudine Cooper)

AIRBORNE!

As the Army prepares for the trials and challenges of the 21st century, dedicated soldiers have been steadily preparing the way for those coming behind. One of those doers, is Maj. Craig D. Barta, INSCOM's own public affairs officer who is now retiring.

In his year-long assignment here, he has restructured the public affairs office and the INSCOM Journal to reflect our vision of the future. He was able to reach out to each one of the brigade public affairs noncommissioned officers and offer them encouragement to fulfill themselves and that of the unit mission. He's looked past our internal borders to take the military intelligence message to not only our sister services but also to educate a nonmilitary audience about who we are and what

we do. It has been an honor to have such a dedicated professional on one's staff.

Maj. Barta will be sorely missed by his office and those who have worked with him. He leaves with our thanks for a job well done and best wishes in the future.



Trent N. Thomas
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

Editor's Note: Maj. Barta's farewell to the troops appears below. Our office's farewell is summed up in one word: loyalty. We would follow him anywhere.

By Major Craig Barta

I have a confession, one I am not embarrassed to make. As a matter of fact, I say it with a profusion of pride. I am a DINFOS-trained killer—sometimes referred to in Army circles as a public affairs officer, minus the expletive deleted, sometimes not.

As I prepare to leave INSCOM and the Army, with two assignments as the public affairs officer under my belt, I feel obligated to take a final shot at converting the non-believers.

In my experience, public affairs is a misunderstood, sometimes maligned profession. Yet our mission is critical to the success of the Army, especially in these times of reduced resources. Be it public or command information, or community relations, the following says it all.

Public Affairs fulfills the Army's obligation to keep the American people and the Army informed, and helps to create the conditions that lead to confidence in America's Army and its readiness to conduct operations in peacetime, conflict and war.

I didn't make this up. As any good public affairs officer would do, I borrowed it (we call it localizing), in this case, from the *Vision 2000 Public Affairs into the 21st Century* book-sized pamphlet. If you are a commander, or wanna be someday, you should read this. It is only 19 pages long and will take 20 minutes to read (I'm a slow reader). You will be glad you did.

I have on many occasions been referred to, in the same breath, as the media, by people who should know better. People, who because of past experiences (obviously bad) with the media, or conversations with their mentors or peers, or through myths passed down through the ages, have an innate distrust of the media. They

then transfer this same distrust to the Public Affairs practitioner. Deserved or not, this is truly unfortunate.

The media play an important role in our society—so important, that they are referred to as the “Fourth Estate.” They also have this thing called the First Amendment that they on occasion refer to.

In the grand scheme of things, they are more important than the military (blasphemy you say), which has its Manual for Courts Martial, Uniform Code of Military Justice and regulations to set it apart from mainstream society.

So what's my point?

Just as you would not underestimate the enemy, do not underestimate the power of the media or their ability to influence events. Like it or not, they are a player.

Unless you've been in space for the last couple of years, you must know the media is ubiquitous. Haiti and Somalia are just two recent examples. CNN, last time I checked, broadcasts in 137 countries. Increasingly, the media are less dependent on the military to file their stories. About the only thing the media needs from us now is access to the troops and the facts—timely and unblemished.

Mark Twain said, “Get your facts first, and then you can distort them as much as you please.” The media and the military are both guilty of this. No one is served by this tactic, and in the long run, truth prevails.

As you plan for future military operations, ensure your plan includes media operations. A well-crafted plan that includes the media will ensure you have met your obligations to America's Army and the public. The newest version of Field Manual 46-1, Public Affairs Operations, due to be distributed this

(Continued on page 29)



Right: Staff Sgt. Donald Porter, instructor, shows proper lifesaving techniques during class.



During combat, soldiers must be quick to control

Combat Lifesaver

Story and Photos by
Master Sgt. Joan E. Fischer

Soldiers grunted and strained while racing up the hill carrying one of their own on a stretcher to beat the clock during the final part of mass casualty exercise at Fort Belvoir's week-long combat lifesaver course.

The course is held four times a year and can handle up to 25 students. Priority seats go to HHC, 437th Military Police Company, then to members of Headquarters Battalion, Fort Belvoir, Va. It is open to all soldiers in the area on a space available basis.

The mass casualty exercise, held at Tompkins Basin, Fort Belvoir, capped a week-long session of lecture and practice for 25 students from the area. Those who completed the course received a certificate and nine promotion points.

The course starts with lectures and demonstrations of proper lifesaving techniques. It trains soldiers to, "become effective first responders," said Staff Sgt. Edgardo Perez, course coordinator. He and fellow



Each soldier learns to administer an intravenous line.



control the bleeding of a chest wound.



Left:
A combat
lifesaver
trainee
evaluates
Sgt. Teresa
Dailey for
injuries.

saver Course

emergency medical technician specialist, Sgt. Donald Porter, conducted the class.

They are taught how to evaluate a casualty, administer an intravenous (IV) line, how to bandage and prepare a casualty for transportation via stretcher, control bleeding and restore breathing. Another part students have to finish is the Army's correspondence course to gain the full nine promotion points.

Not all of the students were first time course attendees. According to Perez, the certification is good for one year. Those who wish to renew their certification can return for the hands-on phase.

Sgt. Theresa Dailey, 704th MI Brigade, Fort George G. Meade, Md., came back for recertification to keep her skills fresh and said that "you forget a lot of things." Dailey wanted to retain her certification for road marches and field duty. "It doesn't do you much good to have the certificate, and not the certification," she said.



Master Sgt. Fischer is the NCOIC, INSCOM Public Affairs.



Trainees prepare casualties for evacuation.

GOLD SWORD III

The only full-scale exercise focused on the command and control of prisoners of war, this activity shows how the integration of active and Reserve forces works

By 1st Lt. Douglas Kriesel

In mid-May of this year, the 202nd Military Intelligence Battalion conducted a two-week exercise known as GOLD SWORD III at Fort A.P. Hill, Va. GOLD SWORD III is an exercise hosted by the 800th Military Police Brigade Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW), a Reserve Military Police Brigade headquartered in Uniondale, New York.

Approximately 3,500 reserve and active combat support and combat service support soldiers, Marines, and airmen from various parts of the country participated in the exercise. The 800th Military Police Brigade (EPW) is the U.S. Army Forces Central Command's Theater Enemy Prisoner of War Military Police Brigade responsible for establishing the theater-level enemy prisoner of war camp(s).

The exercise centered on establishing four enemy prisoner of war camps each under the control of a military police battalion subordinate to the 800th Military Police Brigade. The camps, known as battalion internment facilities, were located at separate sites throughout Fort A.P. Hill. The biennial exercise is viewed as a vital training opportunity for the 800th Military Police Brigade; GOLD SWORD is the only full-scale exercise focused on the command and control of prisoners of war.

The 202nd MI Battalion integrated active, reserve, joint, and allied personnel into a Task Force. Named Task Force Deuce, the

various elements not organic to the 202nd fell under its operational control. Task Force Deuce, commanded by Lt. Col. Michael Boardman, the 202nd MI Battalion commander, formed the Joint Interrogation Facility. The Task Force also provided force-protection/counterintelligence support, set up an extensive communica-

sonnel to form working relationships critical to the success of an actual deployment and operation of the Joint Interrogation Facility.

During the first several days of the exercise, Company A provided valuable systems training to the reservists on date-file transferring, the SINCGARS and UGC-144 communication systems, and the

Local Area Network (LAN) installed in the Joint Interrogation Facility. The training quickly brought the reservists on line with the new equipment and allowed them to train on equipment unavailable to them in their units.

"The reservists were eager to learn," said Staff Sgt. James Braderman, Company A, 202nd MI Battalion operations NCOIC. "The exercise will allow us to have more coordination and a better working relationship with our wartrace units. Now, we will be able to better

train them in the future because we have identified the areas in which we can help them the most."

In addition to its interrogation mission, Task Force Deuce also provided force protection/counterintelligence support to the exercise through Company B, 202nd MI Battalion, and the 211th and 214th (Reserve) MI Companies. Company B conducted annual training evaluations of the 211th and 214th MI Companies. Prior to the start of the exercise, Company B created extensive counterintelligence scenarios within the framework of the overall exercise scenario. This helped to effectively evaluate the reserve companies.



A mock enemy prisoner of war camp "appeared" at Fort A.P. Hill to test soldiers' abilities during GOLD SWORD III. (Photo by Shirley Startzman)

tions network, and established a Task Force Headquarters to provide command and control.

The Joint Interrogation Facility was manned by interrogators from Company A, 202nd MI Battalion, the 35th Interrogation Tactical Team (Marines), the Office of Naval Intelligence, and a group of Royal Air Force interrogators from Great Britain. Additionally, interrogators from the 214th, 337th, and 338th (Reserve) MI Companies manned the facility as well.

The combined play of the reservists, joint personnel, and United Kingdom forces proved to be a crucial training opportunity for the various units. It allowed all per-

One of the counterintelligence evaluators, Warrant Officer Jerry Davis, Company B, 202nd MI Battalion counterintelligence team leader, commented on the reserve companies' performance. "They (211th and 214th) hit the ground just like any other active duty unit and immediately began establishing an operational unit. Once they began their operations, they did so in an extremely competent and professional manner," he said.

The battalion's normal strength doubled during the exercise, presenting a challenge to the Task Force Deuce Headquarters, composed primarily of 202nd MI Battalion staff members. The staff had to provide support for the units at Fort A.P. Hill as well as those 202nd soldiers remaining at Fort Gordon, Ga., and those deployed overseas as well.

"The battalion staff could not focus solely on the mission at Fort A.P. Hill; it also had to continue to provide support for our rear detachment personnel as well as those soldiers deployed throughout the world," said Maj. David Thurlow, 202nd MI Battalion S3. "The staff had to do all this while getting adjusted to unfamiliar ground — it was a great way to simulate the conditions of an overseas deployment."

One simulation provided a wealth of experience. The 202nd and its supporting signal company, Company D, 63rd Signal Battalion, convoyed its people and equipment from Fort Gordon, Ga., to Fort A.P. Hill, Va. The 202nd MI Battalion's Maintenance Section used the two-day, 500-mile convoy to evaluate their maintenance posture. The move involved over 80 tactical vehicles along Interstates 20 and 95. The extended road time provided the section experience in sustaining its unit's vehicles as well as another unit's vehicles.

The battalion's logistical section flawlessly planned rest and fuel stops, and coordinated sleeping arrangements in its plan.

(Photo by Shirley Startzman)



Capt. Dean Calonder, Company A Commander, explains the types of information they want to obtain through questioning prisoners of war.

"GOLD SWORD III served two purposes," said Capt. Konstantinos Siokis, S4, 202nd MI Battalion. "First, it provided us an opportunity to seamlessly integrate all logistical functions of the battalion with the reserve units. Secondly, the exercise was the first opportunity to deploy the entire battalion since the (battalion's) move from Fort Monmouth, N.J. to Fort Gordon, Ga. — the end result of the exercise is this battalion is ready to deploy anywhere in the world," he said.

Before the last tent fell, planning for the next exercise began for elements of Task Force Deuce. With an eye on GOLD SWORD IV in May 1997, the command elements of Task Force Deuce sketched a rough plan for an exercise at Fort Gordon, Ga., involving most of the units which participated during GOLD SWORD III.

"Overall, both the active and Reserve forces received a large return on GOLD SWORD III," said Davis. "The active duty soldiers gained a greater appreciation for the capabilities of the Reserve forces. On the other hand, the U.S. Army Reserve soldiers gained a greater understanding of how the active forces deploy, set-up, and conduct operations," he said.

"GOLD SWORD III created a collective training environment that was the best since the war (Operation Desert Storm/Shield)," said Thurlow. "We need to capitalize on the relationships formed by this exercise by training with our wartrace units on a more frequent basis."



1st Lt. Douglas Kriesel is the S1, 202nd MI Battalion, 513th MI Brigade at Fort Gordon, Ga.

(Photo by Shirley Startzman)



Sgt. John Moran (left) shows the Theater Rapid Response Intelligence Package (TRRIP) to Chief Warrant Officer Robert Witt.

We've got you covered!

GOLD SWORD III accepted flawless support from service support units as routine, but behind the scenes, there was a "whole lot going on" to make it happen

Story and photos by Shirley K. Startzman

Every field training exercise has its unsung heroes; those professionals for whom, when they do their job right, it's easy to take their work for granted. When GOLD SWORD III began at Fort A. P. Hill, Va., the support was accepted as routine by the players because the supporters completed their missions with precision.

Company D, 63rd Signal Battalion, Fort Gordon, Ga., installed 263 telephones in three days, including two relay antennae and nine miles of phone wire. Telephones appeared at six sites over 25-30 square miles. "We used all digital communications," said Capt. Jonathon Moelter, com-



When the exercise began, most did not realize Company D, 63rd Signal Battalion soldiers had hooked up 263 telephones and nine miles of phone wire in three days.



Spc. Douglas Jones gives his wrecker one last test before hitting the road.

mander of Company D. "For this operation, we used fiber optics cable, track 138 splits, three radio bands and an AB 1309 antennae system, which, when set up, is 118 feet in the air. We spent two months at Fort Gordon practicing for this event," he said. His company's lines and antennae withstood 45 mile-per-hour winds during a severe thunderstorm.

The 202nd MI Battalion, 513th MI Brigade, tested their vehicles in a 200-mile drive the week before leaving Fort Gordon, Ga. "For us, the long convoy to A.P. Hill was nothing new," said Staff Sgt. Daniel Novak, battalion motor sergeant. "Between the 63rd Signal Battalion and the 202nd, we had over 80 vehicles on the road. The first leg of the convoy stopped at Fort Bragg, N.C., for the night, moving out to A.P. Hill the next day. We didn't have any trouble with our new HMMWVs," he said.

The exercise also needed heavy equipment vehicles, which had been stored since Desert Storm. "This equipment gave us a good opportunity to practice recovery operations and convoy training, which is very realistic in wartime," said Novak. "We learned to encounter hardships and identify solutions in a field environment. We also learned to adapt and overcome and keep vehicles on the road for the soldiers," he said.

The integrated training between the 202nd MI Battalion and Company D, 63rd Signal Battalion, over the 13-day exercise produced a team effort in obtaining parts away from their home base and working with different procedures.

"I've learned integrating another unit with our unit doesn't always mean that our procedures match the other unit's procedures. We're getting things together and performing our best under pressure to



The Maintenance Section of the 202nd MI Battalion practiced field repairs during the two-week exercise.

find alternative sources and solutions. We can shoot, move and communicate with the best of them," said Novak.

Support for the exercise didn't stop with the telephones and trucks.

The old motto, "We support the Army in the field," took a whole new meaning when the staff support elements from the 202nd MI Battalion set up camp during the exercise GOLD SWORD III at Fort A. P. Hill, Va.. They trained with the units they would fight with and they mirrored the level of detail needed during a war.

According to the Battalion S1, the exercise provided more than the usual field experience. "We usually don't play to this level," said 1st Lt. Douglas A. Kriesel, who assumed additional duties as the public affairs officer. "We've never been able to simulate the casualty process in this detail."

The S1 office maintained two sets of records; one for exercise play to fit into the reserve scenario and the actual records to track the

battalion's daily personnel status. "If someone is 'killed,' the roll play is annotated on the exercise records and the soldier's actual records," said Kriesel. "A 'captured' person is taken to a central processing camp as a prisoner of war, briefed on the Geneva Convention and sent back to the originating camp for interrogation and internment," he said.

According to Kriesel, the S1 section tracks the movement of the personnel. "We maintain a casualty feeder report, and simulate sending letters of condolence to the soldier's family as the 'casualties' occur," he said.

In the same tent, the S2 personnel tracked the battle's enemy situation and analyzed the impact of weather and light data for the battalion. They monitored sensitive items and knew its status: weapons, radios, perimeter security and access. "Everywhere you go, you have a control point — we control access," said 1st Lt. Joseph Petitto, S2.



Spc. Kency Edwin, a personnel clerk with the 202nd MI Battalion, checks his records of the previous day's activities.

At the S3 office, Sgt. 1st Class Oriel Brooks supervised hourly communications, plotted the movement of companies and teams and created operational reports.

In addition to supporting the exercise in their staff offices, soldiers pulled double duty acting as prisoners of war. Every six hours, several soldiers were handed a script and given an opportunity to demonstrate their acting ability.....handcuffed, escorted and interrogated.



Mrs. Startzman is editor of the INSCOM Journal.



Spc. Ericka Torain and Sgt. Terry Walker, 202nd MI Battalion, review the battalion's daily Personnel Status Report.

Mirror, Mirror

Reproductions of classified documents made with typical office copying machines can leave legible images on the plastic surfaces of many three ring and similar binders. The image transfer occurs when the print toner adheres to the plastic surface after the paper and plastic have been in contact for a length of time. All you need to read the image is a mirror. To prevent this, use document cover sheets and blank sheets of paper.

Victory in the Pacific

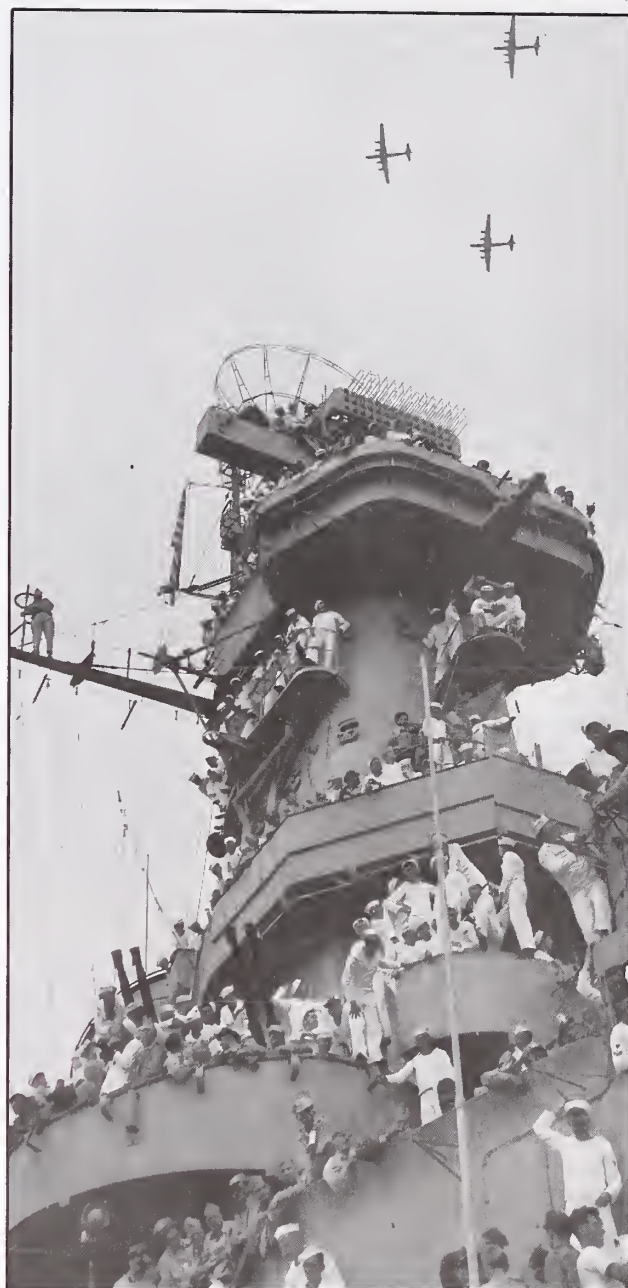
With "Vinegar Joe Stilwell" and Merrill's Marauders in the lead, the Americans proved superior

By J. P. Finnegan

It was a misty Sunday morning in September, and it was one of the greatest mornings in the history of the United States Army. Surrounded by a galaxy of high-ranking American and Allied officers, a 65-year-old Army general stood on the deck of a Navy battleship in Tokyo Bay and spoke to the world. "It is my earnest hope, and indeed the hope of all mankind" he said, "that from this solemn occasion a better world will emerge from the blood and carnage of the past—a world dedicated to the dignity of man and the fulfillment of his most cherished wish for freedom, tolerance, and justice." A little later, at 0910 on Sept. 2, 1945, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, signed an Instrument of Surrender accepting the capitulation of Imperial Japan. At long last, the Pacific War was over.

It had been a long, tedious battle to the end. The Pacific Theater was a secondary priority in World War II; America concentrated its main efforts on the war against Hitler. Moreover, since military operations against Japan had to be carried out across the vast Pacific Ocean, much of the fighting rested with the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps. Nevertheless the U.S. Army, together with the Army Air Forces which then formed an integral part, played a major role in the War in the Pacific. By the time it was over, the Army had committed three field armies, five army corps, and 22 divisions to the struggle, along with eight numbered air forces. In an area of operations that stretched 12,000 miles to the west of the continental United States, soldiers had fought through tropical jungles, Arctic tundra, and coral atolls. The Army airmen had flown bomb runs over the immense distances of the Pacific and carried cargo across the snow-topped mountains of the Himalayas.

(U.S. Army Photo)



Army Air Force bombers flew over the U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay as Japan surrendered.

Army operations against Japan were conducted along four separate axes. Troops and aircraft based in Alaska moved into the Aleutian Islands to recapture Attu and Kiska from the Japanese. From Hawaii, divisions and squadrons under Navy command supported Admiral Nimitz's drive across the Central Pacific. Down in the Antipodes, Douglas MacArthur's Australian-based forces advanced up the coast of Papua towards the great Japanese base at Rabaul. They moved in tandem with Army and Marine forces assigned to Admiral William Halsey, who conducted a parallel offensive against Rabaul along the Solomon Islands chain. Finally, in China, a small force of Ameri-

can airmen operating at the end of a tenuous logistical link sought to keep China in the war and menace the Japanese islands through air assault. A supporting American force in India also tried to keep them resupplied by air while opening a land link.

Some of these drives were more important than others. Before and even during World War II, ambitious airmen thought Alaska was an ideal spot for mounting a bombing campaign against Japan. As the legendary Army Air Corps Major General Billy Mitchell pointed out long before Pearl Harbor, planes flying a great circle route would have direct access to the Japanese home islands. Once at war, strategists urged the Army Air Forces to take advantage of the fact that the United States was an ally of the Soviet Union by mounting a shuttle bomber offensive, with aircraft based in Alaska landing at Soviet bases after dropping their bomb loads.

The reality of plotting air routes on a world globe became impracticable when viewed from the ground. Blizzards and fog banks made flying exceptionally hazardous for much of the year and logistics presented insurmountable problems to using Alaska as an advanced base. The Soviet Union, although an ally against Germany, had absolutely no intention of getting into a Far Eastern conflict.

As a result, military operations in Alaska were limited. In June 1942, as part of a diversionary operation just before their attack on Midway, the Japanese seized the islands of Attu and Kiska. These were bleak specks of land lying far out at the end of the Aleutian island chain. The islands had little military value, but were American soil. In May 1943, Western Defense Command at last mounted a counterattack. Supported by the Eleventh Air Force and naval units, an infantry

division landed on Attu and annihilated the enemy force there. Three months later, the Army attacked Kiska, only to find the island unoccupied; the Japanese had secretly evacuated their garrison by submarine. Before finding this out, American troops succeeded in inflicting a disconcerting number of casualties on each other. Kiska, however, was the last land operation of the Aleutian Islands campaign. The Eleventh Air Force continued to mount bombing raids on the Kurile Islands whenever the weather permitted.

Halfway across the globe from Alaska, the Army was planning to mount a campaign in the China-Burma-India (CBI) Theater. The Chinese government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, at war with Japan since 1937, continued to pin down the bulk of the Japanese Army. To bolster Chinese forces, reopen land communications to China, and keep China in the war, the United States Army provided military advisors, airmen, engineers, and a small number of combat troops.

For most of the war, the American commander in the theater was the acerbic Lieutenant General Joseph L. "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell, who simultaneously served as chief of staff to Chiang, Chinese lend-lease administrator, and as deputy to the Supreme Commander in the British-dominated Southeast Asia Theater. The hats he wore corresponded with Stilwell's manifold responsibilities.

One major element under Stilwell's overall command was the China-based Fourteenth Air Force (direct successor to the pre-war "Flying Tigers"), which provided Chiang's troops with their sole source of air support. A second element was the Air Transport Command that flew supplies across the Himalayas from Assam, India, to Kunming, China. Since the Japanese cut all land routes from India to China, this airlift served as the logistical lifeline both for the Fourteenth Air Force and for Chiang's troops.



U.S. soldiers and Chinese troops were ready to be dropped behind enemy lines on short notice. (U.S. Army Photo)

The fight in China was only one part of Stilwell's responsibilities. He also commanded the American logistical units supporting the CBI's grotesquely extended supply lines (originally, all supplies to the theater had to be brought in through Karachi, in what is now West Pakistan); the Army engineers who built air buses and roads in India and later in Burma; the trainers who tried to refit Chinese troops in Burma and refashion them into a force that could once more reopen a land link into China; and the Tenth Air Force that operated in support of the Burma campaign from India.

Washington strategists introduced additional complications into the theater.



U.S. and Allied officers plotted the last stages of the Burma campaign. Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, commander of the Burma-India Theater, is in the foreground. (U.S. Army Photo)

In November 1943, the XX Bomber Command was activated and deployed to China. This was the first Air Force unit to be equipped with the new very long-range (VLR) B-29 bomber.

The Washington planners decided to launch Operation MATTERHORN, a plan for an "early, sustained" bombing campaign against Japanese strategic targets. The B-29 could hit both Manchuria and the Japanese home island of Kyushu from central China. In April 1944, the unit was resubordinated from CBI control to a new Twentieth Air Force operating directly under the Joint Chiefs of Staff. However, it was still dependent on logistical support from CBI, and this meant that all its supplies had to come in by air over the Himalayas, desperately stressing an already overburdened logistical system.

Meanwhile, Stilwell had obtained a force of American combat troops to spearhead the advance of U.S.-trained Chinese forces into Burma. Impressed by British successes in organizing long-range penetration groups in Burma, the Army formed the 3,000-man, 5307th Composite Group (Provisional) to carry out a similar role. Made up of an assortment of volunteers and disciplinary cases—"the misfits of half the divisions in the country"—the unit quickly achieved the nickname of "Merrill's Marauders," a designation derived from the name of its commander, Brigadier General Frank D. Merrill.

Operating behind Japanese lines in rugged jungle terrain, the American strike force (now officially known as GALAHAD) executed deep flanking movements against Japanese communications, thus help-

ing to clear the way for Chinese divisions pressing on behind. Stilwell's objective was the main Japanese base at Myitkinya. The offensive began in February 1944; after an extended siege in the monsoon season, Myitkinya fell in August. In the process, GALAHAD was effectively destroyed: malaria, scrub typhus, and dysentery mowed down the ranks of its exhausted force. Brigadier General Merrill was air-evacuated after suffering two heart attacks.

The disintegration of GALAHAD was followed by the dissolution of CBI. The Roosevelt Administration had become disenchanted with Chiang; the Chinese leader had failed to cooperate in the Myitkinya offensive, preferring to husband the bulk of his forces for postwar operations against the Chinese Communists.

Washington leaders demanded Stilwell be appointed head of the Chinese Army. Instead, he was dismissed by the Chinese government, and the theater split into two halves: a China Theater and a Burma-India Theater. In China, the situation went from bad to worse: the Japanese launched their last major offensive, which swept all before it.

In the process, they overran the Fourteenth Air Force's forward bases. To reinforce Kunming, the Air Transport Command airlifted American-trained Chinese troops from Burma, further pressuring an already overloaded trans-Himalayan aerial supply line. Men and mules took priority over aviation gasoline. Meanwhile, the XX Bomber Command's China-based operations proved less effective than anticipated: the strategic targets originally selected did not produce immediate pay-offs, and Tokyo was outside of B-29 range. Moreover, because of American advances in the Pacific, better B-29 bases in the Marianas were now available, nearer to the Japanese Home Islands and with ready access to logistical support. As a result, XX Bomber Command was withdrawn from China in January 1945 and redeployed to the Pacific. It had become all too clear to American leaders that the road to Tokyo did not lead through China.

Ironically, that same month, the U.S. Army scored its last success. The new American commander of the Burma-India Theater, Lieutenant General Daniel I. Sultan, had launched a fresh offensive in Burma, using a mixed force of five Chinese divisions and a British division, together with Mars Force, a new long-range penetration group made up of two U.S. Army regiments.

On Jan. 28, 1945, a land route from Burma to China was finally opened, and the first truck convoy pushed through to Kunming, but was too late to revive the China campaign.



Dr. J. P. Finnegan is an historian at INSCOM headquarters.

Lighting Human Faces

The worst sin towards our fellow man is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them; that's the essence of inhumanity. - George Bernard Shaw

By Chaplain (Col.) James E. Russell Jr.

The story is told of a little boy more than 50 years ago, who sat in a lonely farmhouse in Virginia, in the middle of a stormy night. He realized his grandfather had become desperately ill. Suddenly, the quiet home became a house of fear.

Terror struck the heart of the little boy when he saw his grandfather suffer and he watched the anxious face of his grandmother—so eager to help, yet so helpless.

The nearest doctor lived miles away, but when called upon, he came as fast as his team of horses could bring him. To this day, the boy remembers the sense of relief when the doctor came.

As the doctor entered the sickroom, the boy, unspeakably shy, slipped in unnoticed and hid behind a piece of furniture. He watched intently as the doctor examined his grandfather.

The doctor made his test—touching here, listening there, taking his temperature, and the rest. As he sat down, poured some medicine and wrote a prescription, he said to the grandmother, "Your husband will get well."

At once the boy felt the tension in the room relax. From his hiding place, he saw the drawn faces of his grandmother and other family members light up in a way so wonderful that he could never forget it—how could he?

Then and there, the boy decided what he wanted to become when he grew up. To have such knowledge and skill, to be able to cause such a light to shine in the faces of people - that was his dream.

Years passed, and his whole life found focus in his dream—his desire and determination to become a

doctor. Such is the story of one of the great doctors of our country and our time.

Surely no one can know a satisfaction more real and a joy more wonderful, than being able to bring the light of hope and happiness into the faces of men and women amid the shadows of life.

In a society where there is so much disappointment, fear and pain, we very often see frightened faces which resemble the face of the little boy in this story. If we visit our hospitals, mental institutions, correction facilities, the street corners of America, and even our own communities, we may see faces which reflect disappointment, fear, and pain. The greatest gift we can give another is our sincere attention and concern. We all share a destiny, and our understanding and joy will be in proportion to the sincere attention given to the needs of those around us. Our Lord challenged us to do this when he said, "The least that you do for one of these my brothers, you have done unto me."

Not all of us can become doctors, but whatever our chosen profession, I hope that we will look intentionally for ways to respond and act with others.

That will bring light to human faces. Everyone, at one time or another, needs the concern and love of another. How we treat others at any time clearly reveals

our personal contentment. A reality of life is that we need each other's presence, contributions and even tribulations in order to move forward together, as well as individually.



Chaplain (Col.) Russell is the command chaplain of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.





LingNet joins Internet

LingNet, the first computer Bulletin Board System devoted to serving the needs of the military linguist, can now be accessed via the Internet. LingNet operates from the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif. It provides services to its students, instructors, field sites, and other military and civilian organizations and agencies that desire foreign language information.

Services include foreign language programs (word processors, instructional programs, games) foreign language materials (survival kits and other materials), Foreign Language Center information, Satellite Communications for Learning (SCOLA) schedules, the Center's monthly magazine, GLOBE, and a user message service.

With LingNet's messaging center, you can leave private mail to other users' mail, read or leave public messages in the forums, or even teleconference with other on-line users. In the files section, you can find all of LingNet's files, from games to sophisticated computer assisted study programs for a wide variety of languages. The files are grouped by language or geographic area for the less common languages. You can also find directories for general utilities useful in foreign language study, teaching

and processing.

To access LingNet, you will need a computer, modem, communications program and a LingNet account. New users can get an account number by calling LingNet, entering *new* at the User-ID prompt, completing a questionnaire, then waiting 24 hours to be upgraded.

To connect to LingNet, set your communications program to 8N1 (8 data bits, Parity: None, 1 stop bit) and dial DSN 878-6120 or commercial (408) 242-6120. After connection, press the enter key to bring up the log in prompt, then type *LingNet* to connect to the system.

For Internet access, you can Telnet to lingnet.army.mil (or 160.133.250.007) to establish your account.

If you experience difficulties, request a chat with the System Operator (Tech. Sgt. Red Lloyd, by typing */p Sysop* or use E-mail (lloyd@pom-emh2.army.mil); DSN voice 878-5180; or DSN fax 878-5512 (Attn: LingNet). For commercial calls, use (408) 242 prefix.

(Defense Language Institute release)



New Postal Stamp Honors POW/MIAs

The new stamp honoring POW/MIAs features a pair of military identification tags embossed with "POW/MIA-Never Forgotten," displayed before a U.S. flag waving against a blue sky.

"The ID tag has come to repre-

sent many things in the modern military - the identification of each person as a unique individual who has the right to hope, to survive and to ultimately have life after the wounds of combat," said Postmaster General Marvin Runyon. "It's a symbol of accounting for and caring for all our men and women in uniform. It's a symbol for commemorating and remembering all our POWs and MIAs."

A limited-edition print featuring the new stamp is available while supplies last, said postal officials. To order call 1-800-STAMP-24 or send \$7.95 plus \$3.20 shipping and handling (\$11.15 total) to: POW & MIA Print, USPS PFSC, PO Box 419219, Kansas City, MO 64141-6219.

Stamps will be delivered only to U.S. addresses and to overseas addresses for military personnel and DoD civilian employees, according to postal officials. IRS-qualified nonprofit organizations can reproduce the sample design for fund-raising purposes: licensing and royalty fees have been waived.

(Rudi Williams, American Forces Information Service)

New 35C Course Begins

Officials approved the activation of Assignment Specific Training (AST) for career field 35C in May at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. The pilot course is planned to begin on Oct. 2, 1995; the first formal course is slated for Feb. 20, 1996.

The new five-week course for an IMINT Manager/Staff Officer or a commander of an IMINT unit will emphasize several areas. Students will study the management of national, theater and tactical IMINT resources which include collection, exploitation, production and dissemination. Officers will be trained to understand the skills of imagery analysts, but not to perform the skills. (M. J. Wolfe)



Overseas Dental Changes

INSCOM soldiers based overseas may soon be able to sign up for a family member dental plan. Phased implementation of a dental program began in Germany and northern Italy, and DoD health affairs officials plan to expand it to the rest of the world through 1996. Officials will focus on areas with the greatest access problems first.

According to Dr. Stephen Joseph, assistant secretary of defense for health affairs, the program should significantly increase the dental support available for family member care. Military dental commanders overseas will provide more information on the plan to service members as it comes to their area.

Joseph said military medical officials are taking three approaches to improve access to dental care once a family is stationed overseas. First, officials are working to increase access to military dental facilities, possibly by hiring more dental and support staff and altering work schedules to increase hours available. Mobile dental clinics or dental "circuit riders" are other options as well as triservice resource sharing to standardize access.

The second approach is to use contractor-provided dental personnel. A third approach may be for DoD to use support arrangements with host nation dental providers. While DoD prefers to provide dental care in military facilities, it may

not always be possible or practical, Joseph said.

(Evelyn D. Harris, American Forces Information Service)

Dental Plan Prices Drop

Prices will be lower starting August 1 for service members enrolling families in the Active Duty Family Members Dental Plan. A new provider, United Concordia Companies, Inc., of Camp Hill, Pa., will take over the \$1.7 billion contract from the current contractor, Delta Dental.

Beginning in August monthly premiums will drop from \$10 to \$6.77 for one enrolled family member and from \$20 to \$16.92 for two or more. Dental services under the plan are offered in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

INSCOM soldiers on active duty

may enroll their families in the plan at their local personnel offices. Once enrolled, family members stay in the program for at least two years, unless the family moves to an installation where the local military treatment facility offers dental care to dependents or enrolled family members are entitled to other dental coverage.

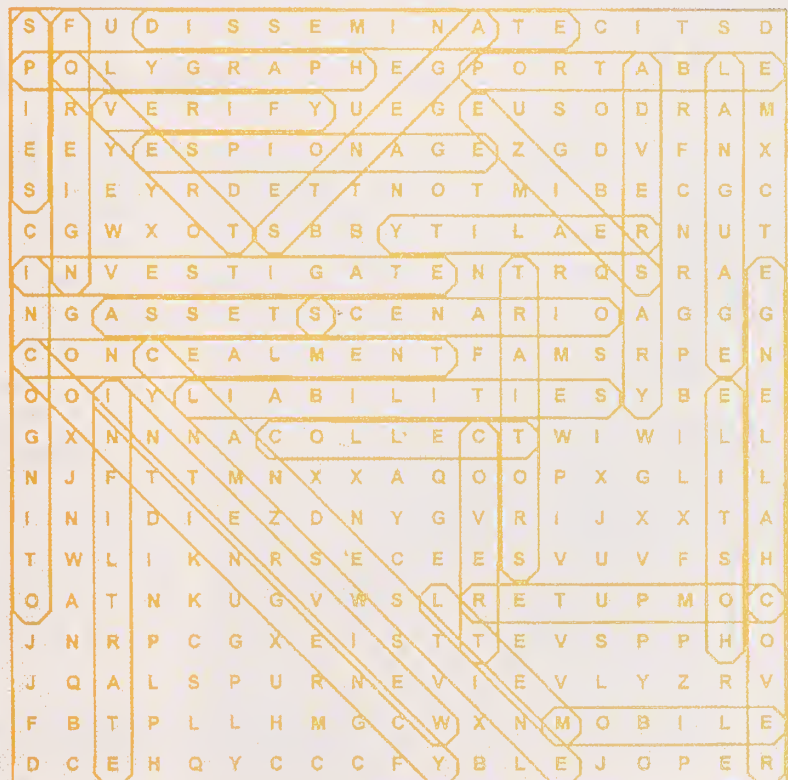
See your local health benefits advisers for more information.

(Evelyn D. Harris, American Forces Information Service)

Sorry, Wrong Number

In this column of our May-June issue, we published an incorrect phone number. Veterans with questions concerning active dividend-earning government life insurance policies should call the VA at 1-800-669-8477. We regret the error.

Words of Intelligence Puzzle Solution



Thinking back, what it was really all about...

By Command Sgt. Maj. Art Johnson

As I prepare to leave the military after more than 30 years service to our nation, I can say it's been a great career. If I had it to do over again, I would. How much would I change? Not much. I leave with many great memories and I can truly say, "I've been there and done that."

There are a lot of soldiers, officers, noncommissioned officers and civilians that I owe a great deal to. I could not have accomplished the many tasks that I was given to do without their help. The only way I can think to repay them is to say thanks, thanks for being there when I needed you, thanks for your selfless sacrifice and thanks for giving me the tools I needed to be successful.

I want to assure each of you that I leave the INSCOM Command Sergeant Major position in good hands. Command Sgt. Maj. McCormick is an outstanding command sergeant major. He has served as a G-2 sergeant major, battalion command sergeant major, brigade command sergeant major and command sergeant major/commandant of the Military Intelligence Corps Noncommissioned Officers Academy. I know Command Sgt. Maj. McCormick will give his all to



Command Sgt. Maj. Johnson (right) listens to a soldier during GOLD SWORD III. (Photo by Shirley Startzman)

the task ahead of him.

Lastly, let me share a letter with you from a soldier I served with a few years back. I don't share this with
(Continued on next page)

Looking down the road at what is yet to be...



(Photo by Shirley Startzman)

By Command Sgt. Maj. Sterling T. McCormick

This is my first column as Command Sergeant Major, United States Army Intelligence and Security Command. I am honored to have been selected to serve our soldiers and our Army in this capacity.

I am no stranger to the mission and soldiers of INSCOM. There are very few branches in the Army as versatile and complex as ours. Even before the drawdown, we were in the forefront of change. This change brought on the need to support the entire Army with quality soldiers and intelligence. To provide these two very important ingredients, we must continue to train our soldiers to perform well in any assignment or environment. I have first-hand knowledge of the
(Continued on next page)

Left: A soldier from the 513th MI Brigade briefs Command Sgt. Maj. McCormick (left).

("Thinking" continued)

you as a pat on my back but as a tribute to all those who taught me the value of good leadership.

Dear Sgt. Maj. Johnson,

Congratulations on your selection as the INSCOM command sergeant major! I read of your selection in the Army magazine. I don't know if you remember me or not, but you were my 1st Sgt. at Fort Bragg. I just wanted to let you know that I finished my four-year enlistment and went on to complete my college degree. I was commissioned a 2nd Lt. in the regular Army in December 1992.

I hope you remember me for I will never forget you, Sergeant Major. I wanted you to know that your outstanding leadership had a profound impact on my personal and professional development. I wish to thank you for inspiring me to excel as a soldier. You were patient with me when I arrived at Bravo Company as an airborne washout.

I will never forget you calling me into your office, handing me a 4187 to Air Assault School and telling me to sign it. I did not have the confidence I could pass this course, but you had the confidence in me and took the time to prepare me physically and mentally. Succeeding in Air Assault School greatly improved my self-confidence. I continued to excel during my enlistment. I served in Korea after leaving B Company and attended Primary Leadership Development Course where I earned a place on the commandant's

("Looking" continued)

capabilities of our soldiers and we now have an excellent reputation for the accomplishment of what we do best: providing intelligence support. Our NCOs and soldiers also have an excellent reputation for being among the best trained our Army has to offer.

Our vast array of new systems and associated equipment drives our soldiers to receive constant, intensive training; not only in Army institutions, but in their assigned units. Some of these systems are the Advanced High Frequency Electronic Warfare System (AHFEWS), MIES, and TROJAN SPIRIT II, just to name a few. Strong NCO leadership, quality training, and encouragement are needed to assure our soldiers remain focused and confident.

I would also like to say good luck and the best of wishes to an outstanding friend and Command Sergeant Major, Art Johnson, his wife, Audrey, and daughter, Mary Lou. We will miss all of you.

My wife, Sarah, and I look forward to continuing to serve with all of our dedicated INSCOM soldiers and families.



list. I was promoted to sergeant before my enlistment was completed.

The day I graduated from college and received my commission, I thought of you. I wanted to shake your hand and say thanks for participating in my training development as an Army professional. Enclosed you will find a silver dollar. Please accept it as a military tradition with my thanks for your inspiration and training. I am also grateful for this opportunity to tell you I graduated from Airborne School on May 27, 1993. I finally made it. Hooah!

Now that's what it is all about. Thanks to all of you and I hope to see you around.



(Continued from page 15)

year, will assist you in this. You will find it oriented to the commander and user-friendly.

A criticism that is continually leveled against the media, is they don't understand our business. This is as much our fault as theirs. I have found if you take the time to educate, mentor and grow the media, just as you would a soldier in your organization, they will soon understand the importance of things like operational security and classification.

Many commands in INSCOM have Public Affairs NCOs. These NCOs are filling positions traditionally held by captains. The public affairs leadership has recognized this and has made important changes to NCO professional development courses that will give them the necessary skills to serve commanders better.

In the meantime, these soldiers are doing great things to tell your command's and INSCOM's story. But they need help. They are not subject matter experts in military intelligence but need access to those who are as well as contributions (articles) from soldiers who have "been there and done that." Help them tell your unit's story.

In closing I would like to thank those Public Affairs NCOs, INSCOM commanders, soldiers and civilians for their support. It has made a difference. Last year, the INSCOM Journal garnered its first recognition (honorable mention/fourth place) at the DA-level Keith L. Ware competition. I firmly believe we will do better this year. It could not have happened without a team effort. INSCOM has a great mission, with great people. Its story merits telling.

Finally, I would like to thank my all-female staff (don't ask me how that happened, just lucky I guess). They have made my last year in the Army fun, challenging, rewarding and memorable. I will miss you, groundhogs and all.



Is someone leaving your office?

Before you buy that "something special to remember us" gift, the new Joint Ethics Regulations have something special for you

By Lt. Col. Daniel McCallum

There are numerous traditions within Government service, particularly in the military. One of the most pervasive involves giving gifts to co-workers on special occasions. The new Joint Ethics Regulations (JER's) recognized this tradition and included specific guidance concerning the giving of gifts. The bottom line is simple — these gifts are legal provided the guidelines are followed.

Official Gifts Distinguished.

These gifts are personal in nature. Army regulations do allow for official gifts, but this is authorized in limited circumstances. For example, Army Regulation 37-47 allows appropriated funds to be used to purchase gifts and mementos for authorized guests. If appropriated funds are not available, Army Regulation 215-1 allows nonappropriated funds to be used for similar expenses. Generally, the recipients of these gifts are distinguished visitors, not installation personnel. Consequently, with the exception of awards and similar presentations, appropriated and nonappropriated funds may *not* be used to fund gifts for departing personnel. The use of government personnel, equipment, and supplies is included in this prohibition.

Special Occasions Defined.

Personal gifts are authorized for co-workers, both superiors and subordinates, on a variety of occasions. The most common occasion occurs when a co-worker leaves, either for a new position, a retirement, or a permanent change of station for military personnel. The special occasions recognized in the Joint Ethics Regulations include personal

hospitality, marriage, birth or adoption of a child, and illness or death in the immediate family. For holidays or birthdays, gifts to superiors cannot exceed a market value of \$10.00.



Each employee is limited to a voluntary contribution of \$10 for gifts. Maximum market value of gifts from a specific group cannot exceed \$300.

The Voluntary Requirement.

An additional requirement is that the gifts, and contributions to the gifts, must be voluntary. If the gift is from a group that includes a subordinate to the recipient, the contribution to the group gift from each employee cannot exceed \$10.00. This contribution need not include an amount for food, re-

freshments, and entertainment. A separate solicitation may be made for this expense, and it is not subject to the \$10.00 limitation.

The Maximum Value Limitation. The market value of the gift cannot exceed \$300.00. This limitation applies to single gifts from a specific group and to gifts from more than one group if a subordinate is a member of two or more groups. The gift should be appropriate to the occasion and should not create the appearance of impropriety or abuse of position.

As a final note, all government personnel should be aware that the restrictions on gifts apply equally to all the services. The prohibitions on illegal gifts cover soliciting for the gift, contributing to the gift, and accepting the gift. If any questions arise concerning this topic or other related ethics topics, they should be referred to the servicing legal office.



Lt. Col. McCallum is the Deputy Staff Judge Advocate, INSCOM.



Calendar of Events

July 1995

National Tennis Month
National Hot Dog Month

- 1 Battle of Gettysburg Anniversary
- 4 Independence Day (Federal Holiday)
- 6 50th Anniversary, Operation OVERCAST
- 9 Fourteenth Amendment to U.S. Constitution ratified, 1868
- 11 First use of napalm in Philippines, 1945
- 16 50th Anniversary, Atomic Bomb Tested at Alamogordo Air Base, N.M., 1945
- 24 50th Anniversary, Potsdam Declaration offering peace to Japan
- 26 U.S. Army orders training camp facilities desegregated, 1944
- 27 Korean War armistice signed, 1953

August 1995

National Water Quality Month
Foot Health Month

- 2 5th Anniversary, Iran invades Kuwait
- 6 50th Anniversary, atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima
- 7 Purple Heart Anniversary, 1782
U.S. War Department Established, 1789
- 9 50th Anniversary, atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki
- 10 50th Anniversary, Japan's Unconditional Surrender
- 18 75th Anniversary, Nineteenth Amendment to U.S. Constitution ratified, 1920, extending right to vote to women
- 19 National Aviation Day

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COMMANDER
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FORT BELVOIR VA 22060-5246



FLARE

Words of Intelligence

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I	N	I	D	I	E	Z	D	N	Y	G	V	R	I	J	X	X	T	A
T	W	L	I	K	N	R	S	E	C	E	E	S	V	U	V	F	S	H
O	A	T	N	K	U	G	V	W	S	L	R	E	T	U	P	M	O	C
J	N	R	P	C	G	X	E	I	S	T	T	E	V	S	P	P	H	O
J	Q	A	L	S	P	U	R	N	E	V	I	E	V	L	Y	Z	R	V
F	B	T	P	L	L	H	M	G	C	W	X	N	M	O	B	I	L	E
D	C	E	H	Q	Y	C	C	C	F	Y	B	L	E	J	O	P	E	R

*Words may be read straight across, backward, up, down or diagonally.
The solution is on page 27.*

Adversary
Agents
Assets
Challenge
Clandestine
Collect
Computer
Concealment

Contingency
Cover
Covert
Disseminate
Espionage
Foreign
Hostile
Intognito

Infiltrate
Interview
Investigate
Language
Liabilities
METL
Mobile
Overt

Polygraph
Portable
Reality
Scenario
Seize
Spies
Traitors
Verify